

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1894.

VOL. LIX. NO. 19.

## TRUE-BLUE DEMOCRACY.

### HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

An Essay Read by Capt. L. Charlton Before the Edgefield Democratic Club Saturday, May 26, 1894.

At a meeting of the Edgefield Democratic Club on Saturday evening, May 26th, Capt. L. Charlton, having been appointed to write an essay on the recent letters of Chauncey F. Black, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania and president of the association of national democratic clubs for the United States, to ex-Governor Hampton the vice-president for South Carolina, and also on Governor Hampton's proclamation thereunder, addressed the club as follows:

Fellow Democrats: In order to understand and appreciate the necessity of democratic organizations in clubs, State and national, a brief resume of the early history of parties might be instructive and interesting to my audience.

The revolutionary war for the sovereignty and independence of the Thirteen Colonies had been fought and won under the leadership of Gen. Washington, commander in chief of the army of the colonies. A constitutional convention had been called, and the present constitution framed and adopted for the government of the country.

George Washington was elected first President of the republic by a large vote, almost unanimous, and was inaugurated in New York, April, 1789. He called as his counsellors and constitutional advisers in his cabinet the ablest men developed in an era of revolution, being as fine a judge of men as skilled in war. These great men were to mould the policy of his administration at home and with foreign countries. Those selected were Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of State was the representative of liberal democracy, the sovereignty of the people, the sovereignty of States in all matters not delegated to the federal government and expressed in the constitution of the United States, and held the doctrine of strict construction on all questions.

The Secretary of the Treasury was the representative of federal power, over many policies and prerogatives which the States had not delegated to the federal union in the constitution, holding to the dogma of latitudinarian construction of the articles of the constitution, and favoring a strong federal government and the centralization of power at Washington.

The federal policy and construction of the constitution prevailed in the first two administrations under the lead and arguments of Hamilton and others, which embraced twelve years of rule. The conflict in public opinion was great, calling into print articles from the ablest writers and speakers of that age, a hundred or more years ago, forming a book, known as "The Federalist," which is today a text book for statesmen as at that time. In that period originated the difference of political opinion which formed the basis of every political platform since in this country.

To combat federal policies and federal principles, Mr. Jefferson organized democratic clubs and associations in states, and national democratic clubs for the incultation and dissemination of democratic principles, which aroused great activity among those of the democratic faith. In the year 1800 he was triumphantly elected President, when an administration under democratic auspices was inaugurated, and continued for eight years under his administration and others, his successors, for nearly sixty years with one or two departures—J. Q. Adams, and the Whigs under Gen. Taylor—eight years in all.

In 1860 the great democratic

party divided into factions, which resulted in the success of a federalist and the civil war was the result, a contest between State sovereignty and federal centralization. The results are well known to all. The national organization of democratic clubs was very effective and did much good before the war in propagating sound democratic doctrine. In 1868 Mr. Tilden commenced the propagation of democratic ideas, and the resuscitation and reorganization of democratic national clubs. He was elected President in 1876, but was swindled out of his rights and the rights of his party by the federalists in power, the same party which had caused the civil war.

In 1888 a national organization of democratic clubs was accomplished and ex-Governor Black, of Pennsylvania, is now president. We endorse every maxim of democratic faith as announced by President Black as constituting articles in the national club constitution. They are as follows:

To foster the formation of permanent democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States, and insure their active cooperation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government.

To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self-government, and freedom of elections.

To resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power.

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly.

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of democracy—"Equality before the law."

To co-operate with the regular organization of the democratic party in support of democratic men and democratic measures.

We endorse the Chicago democratic platform under which we are requested to organize by Governor Hampton. The Edgefield Democratic Club stands on the ancient dogmas of Jeffersonian democracy, and on the last platform of the party on which Mr. Cleveland, after accepting and endorsing, was elected triumphantly, the first grand triumph in the past thirty years, controlling all departments of the government.

After thirty years of political contest, resulting in a great victory, democrats had a right to expect democratic results. What have we realized from our victory? If ex-Governor Black and ex-Governor Hampton expect us to endorse the financial policy of Mr. Cleveland, we dissent. In the organization of his cabinet he would appoint no democrat who was opposed to the free coinage of silver. He appointed a republican, Gresham, a new convert if a democrat at all, Secretary of State, when there are thousands of true democrats who would fill the office with dignity and honor to the country. He exercised his great powers and that of his cabinet to defeat free coinage of silver an ancient and constitutional right of the people and a well established doctrine of the democratic party. He vetoed the Seigniorage silver coinage bill denying to the people the smallest fraction of their right under the constitution and the platform of our party. He has established the gold standard, he has issued national bonds under protest, he has absolutely demonetized silver. For these and other reasons, we do not endorse his financial policy. In two years he will go out of power with the love and admiration of but few of his party, and but little power and influence in democratic councils. The great democratic party must fight her battle over again.

Mr. President, the battle for democratic principles must be fought again. A victory in the last campaign, has been made a defeat by administration policy. The repudiation of free coinage of silver; the repeal of the tax on State banks; the national banking monopoly resting on national bonds, bearing interest in gold in the interest of bond holders; the financial policy wholly in the interest of a class; all these things must and will be changed, and a new system adopted resting upon justice, equity, and equality to all the interests and all the people of the Union. The power of

capital must be decentralized and a fiscal agency established in each State to facilitate commerce and encourage a revival of industries.

There are factions and conflicts of opinion in the national democracy, there is a lack of harmony and united action in Congress. There is division in the democracy of South Carolina. Conservatives, reformers, third partyites or populists, all are democrats and stand together in a national contest. Any club formed in this State is eligible to membership in the national association of democratic clubs of which ex-Governor Black is president, because they are all democrats differing only on some questions. Parties are necessary in all governments, monarchical, aristocratic or republican. One party is a check on another, thus giving the people the best government.

The reformers supporting the farmers movement in South Carolina are the bone and sinew of the country. The supporters of Tillman constitute the bulwark and defence of the State. The only enemy to good government in the State is the republican or federalist party, the party that has brought calamity upon the people whenever in power. This is the party which is not eligible to membership in the great democratic family, and is not worthy to be associated in the great national association of democratic clubs organized to promote good government.

The reformers supporting the farmers movement in South Carolina are the bone and sinew of the country. The supporters of Tillman constitute the bulwark and defence of the State. The only enemy to good government in the State is the republican or federalist party, the party that has brought calamity upon the people whenever in power. This is the party which is not eligible to membership in the great democratic family, and is not worthy to be associated in the great national association of democratic clubs organized to promote good government.

The story leading up to the final confinement of Newbold yesterday afternoon, is an interesting one in all particulars.

It seems that Newbold has been here several days, together with another young man, who has just been convicted in Florence of an assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, and who was yesterday bound over to the higher court in this county for a similar offense. On Tuesday night, the young man referred to raised quite a racket in this city and pulled out a pistol. It was a weapon belonging to the State of South Carolina.

Yesterday morning when he was brought before the mayor and fined, the concealed weapon was confiscated and herein began the trouble.

Newbold went to Mayor Sloan's residence during the afternoon, stating that he was a detective and owned the weapon and demanded its return. The mayor told him if he could produce proof that he was a regularly appointed officer he would turn the weapon over to him. Newbold presented a note from Attorney General Buchanan, who asked the mayor to deliver the pistol to Newbold, as he was an officer of the State. He told the mayor that he would have to give up the weapon, and he began to threaten, so Mayor Sloan says. The mayor told him he had struck the wrong man to bulldoze. Mayor Sloan says that Newbold then stepped back outside the gate, threw back his coat, displaying a pistol and told him that he was tired of talking and that if he (the mayor) would step out there they would settle the whole thing. Mayor Sloan was unarmed, and stepping back in the house he sent a messenger to tell the chief of police to meet him at Mr. Buchanan's residence. The mayor put on his coat and came up to see Mr. Buchanan. He told the Attorney General what had transpired. Mr. Buchanan did not uphold Newbold and asked the mayor what he intended to do. Mayor Sloan said he intended to lock Newbold up. Mr. Buchanan wished to give bond for his appearance, stating that he was obliged to have the man for a witness in Florence to-day. The mayor refused.

Mayor Sloan then came up street and made out a warrant for the arrest of the man. Officers were sent to watch outgoing trains. About 6 o'clock a message was received from the Attorney General that Newbold was at his office ready to submit to arrest. Sergeant Hamilton was sent down for him. Newbold came up street with him quietly enough and the officer made no attempt to disarm him. The sergeant, meeting Officer Kraft, stopped in front of the city hall.

The Governor's private secretary, Mr. Tompkins, went to see the mayor, but Mayor Sloan refused to allow anyone to stand the fellow's bond; he said that \$40 in cash would have to be put up before Newbold could be released. The mayor finally came down and passed near by. One of the officers says that he remarked: "There

goes the d—n scoundrel now. I intend to kill him." At any rate very shortly afterwards, the mayor being some distance away, Newbold suddenly whipped out a pistol. Before he could make use of it, it was wrenched out of his hand; the "nippers" were placed on him and the officers started to the station house with him amid considerable excitement. It is said that Newbold has threatened to kill both the mayor and the chief of police before he stops.

It was said at a latter hour last night that an effort would be made to have him released on habeas corpus by the Supreme Court before the early train leaves for Florence this morning. Such is the story as obtained, told plainly and without color.

A Little More About Cowpeas. By Director, R. J. Redding.

In Press Bulletin No. 7, published in April, a typographical error made me say, "It is decidedly the most profitable disposition of the crop to gather the ripe peas."

It should have been "It is decidedly the most profitable to convert the pea vines into hay; and that the next most profitable disposition of the crop is to gather the ripe peas." The context, however, agrees with this correction, and I would hardly notice it but for the fact that it was intended to refer to the subject in this bulletin in order to still further impress the results to the experiments in Bulletin No. 24. The conclusions reached as the result of that experiment are here repeated:

1. That the best disposition of a crop of field peas is to convert the vines into hay.

2. The next best is to permit the peas to ripen and gather them (or pasture them).

3. Mowing the vines and permitting them to lie on the surface of the ground, and then turning under the vines in August.

4. Turning the vines under green gave the poorest economic results.

(On request copies of Bulletin No. 24, which contains the full details of the experiment, will be sent free, to any farmer.) As the season is at hand for sowing cowpeas, especially after small grain, I wish to press the subject still farther. The following extracts are from Farmer's Bulletin No. 16, United States Department of Agriculture:

"It will thus be seen that by green manuring with leguminous crops it is possible to manure the soil with nitrogen from the air, a free and inexhaustible source, and thus avoid buying fertilizers containing much nitrogen. This greatly lessens the expense for commercial fertilizers for nitrogen is the most expensive element the farmer has to buy. As stated above it costs from 15 to 20 cents a pound, while potash and phosphoric acid cost only 5 to 7 cents or even less. Although grains, grasses, corn, cotton, root crops, tobacco, etc., can not use the nitrogen of the air, green manuring enables them to benefit by it indirectly. \* \* \*

Experiments have shown that cowpeas respond readily to applications of potash and phosphates and are able to derive their nitrogen very largely from the air. In as much as cowpeas are large gatherers of nitrogen, and also secure considerable amounts of potash and phosphoric acid through their extensive root system which reaches down to the subsoil, they have a high fertilizing value. How to get the greatest benefit from the fertilizing constituents of cowpeas is one of the problems on which the experiment stations are working. If the cowpeas are plowed under in the fall and the ground left bare until spring a large share of the nitrogen will be leached away. By sowing wheat or rye after the cowpeas are plowed under part of this loss may be avoided. If the vines are cut and allowed to lie on the ground during the winter the nitrogen is rapidly lost. In an experiment at the station in Alabama it was found that vines gathered in October had from 1.45 to 2.02 per cent, of nitrogen, while if left on the ground until January they had only about 0.07 per cent, i. e., they lost two thirds of their

most valuable fertilizing ingredient.

Experiments at the Louisiana station show that one acre of cowpeas, yielding 2,979.38 of organic matter, turned under gave to the soil 64.95 pounds of nitrogen, 20.89 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 110.56 pounds of potash, of which at least 8.34 pounds of nitrogen, 4.43 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 18.1 pounds of potash were furnished by the roots. Analysis made at the South Carolina station show that cowpea hay contains 1.42 per cent. of potash, 0.39 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 2.71 per cent of nitrogen. Cowpea roots contained 1.19 per cent. of potash, 0.28 per cent of potash 0.28 per cent of phosphoric acid and 0.94 per cent. after the crop was harvested contained 0.83 per cent, of potash, 0.26 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 1.35 per cent of nitrogen. Experiments elsewhere showed that the vines from a given area weighed six times as much as the roots, and were 8½ times as valuable for manure.

Cowpeas and melilotus have given good results as green manure on the canebrake lands of Alabama. "Before the land was sowed in melilotus and cowpeas it was not considered worth cultivating. This season (1890) it produced as fine a crop as the best lands of the station highly fertilized."

I wish to urge upon every farmer to sow cowpeas in every cornfield, and on all land that may be available between this date and July 1, and which is to be planted in corn, cotton or small grain. In the North and in England the practice is to sow wheat and other small grain on a "clover sod," as many express it; that is, after a crop of clover. In the south we may just as well sow small grain after a crop of cow peas. In this case it is advisable to sow peas in corn at the last plowing, pasture them off when ripe (or gather the peas) turn under the stubble in September and sow the small grain in October and November. Where the peas are sown in corn or wheat stubble, and it is not desired to sow in wheat or oats again, but rather to plant in cotton next season, a good practice is to convert the pea vines into hay, immediately turn under the stubble and harrow in two or four pecks of Georgia rye per acre. The rye will at once commence to feed on the decaying pea vines and other plant food left in the soil, and will hold it until January or February when the rye may be turned under in preparation for corn or cotton.

DELEON, TEXAS, July 23, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

GENTS—I've used nearly four bottles of P. P. P. I was afflicted from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. Your P. P. P. has cured difficulty of breathing and smothering, palpitation of the heart, and relieved me of all pain; one nostril was closed for ten years, now I can breathe through it readily.

I have not slept on either side for two years, in fact, dreaded to see night come, now I sleep soundly in any position all night.

I am 59 years old, but expect soon to be able to take hold of the plow handles. I feel proud I was lucky enough to get P. P. P., and I heartily recommend it to my friends and the public generally.

Yours respectfully, A. M. RAMSEY.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Comanche.

Before the undersigned authority on this day, personally appeared A. M. Ramsey, who after being duly sworn, says on oath that the foregoing statement made by him relative to the virtue of P. P. medicine is true.

A. M. RAMSEY. Sworn to and subscribed before me this, August 4th, 1891. J. M. LAMBERT, N. P., Comanche Co., Texas.

A Cyclopedia. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30.—A State special from Bennettsville, Marlborough county, says that a section four miles north of that town was visited by a cyclone at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. A number of tenant houses were destroyed. P. L. Breeden's gin house was blown down and his barn was moved but there was no loss of life.

The popular belief that May is an unlucky month for marriages dates from Roman times.

## THE BOLD MR. NEWBOLD.

### WANTED TO KILL MAYOR SLOAN WITH A PISTOL.

#### THE MAN A STATE DETECTIVE.

The Weapon Belonged to the State and Was Confiscated from Another Person.

The Columbia State, May 31st.

Just in front of the city hall yesterday afternoon W. H. Newbold, a white man, who claims to have from Texas, made an attempt to shoot Mayor Sloan, although he was under arrest at the time. Newbold has been seen about the State capital a good deal of late, and since his arrest it has developed that he is in the employ of the State as a detective. He is badly wanted by the Attorney General to-day, it seems, as a witness in cases in Florence, which cases are supposed to be the cases of dispensary smashing arising out of the recent Darlington trouble.

The story leading up to the final confinement of Newbold yesterday afternoon, is an interesting one in all particulars.

It seems that Newbold has been here several days, together with another young man, who has just been convicted in Florence of an assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, and who was yesterday bound over to the higher court in this county for a similar offense. On Tuesday night, the young man referred to raised quite a racket in this city and pulled out a pistol. It was a weapon belonging to the State of South Carolina.

Yesterday morning when he was brought before the mayor and fined, the concealed weapon was confiscated and herein began the trouble.

Newbold went to Mayor Sloan's residence during the afternoon, stating that he was a detective and owned the weapon and demanded its return. The mayor told him if he could produce proof that he was a regularly appointed officer he would turn the weapon over to him. Newbold presented a note from Attorney General Buchanan, who asked the mayor to deliver the pistol to Newbold, as he was an officer of the State. He told the mayor that he would have to give up the weapon, and he began to threaten, so Mayor Sloan says. The mayor told him he had struck the wrong man to bulldoze. Mayor Sloan says that Newbold then stepped back outside the gate, threw back his coat, displaying a pistol and told him that he was tired of talking and that if he (the mayor) would step out there they would settle the whole thing. Mayor Sloan was unarmed, and stepping back in the house he sent a messenger to tell the chief of police to meet him at Mr. Buchanan's residence. The mayor put on his coat and came up to see Mr. Buchanan. He told the Attorney General what had transpired. Mr. Buchanan did not uphold Newbold and asked the mayor what he intended to do. Mayor Sloan said he intended to lock Newbold up. Mr. Buchanan wished to give bond for his appearance, stating that he was obliged to have the man for a witness in Florence to-day. The mayor refused.

Mayor Sloan then came up street and made out a warrant for the arrest of the man. Officers were sent to watch outgoing trains. About 6 o'clock a message was received from the Attorney General that Newbold was at his office ready to submit to arrest. Sergeant Hamilton was sent down for him. Newbold came up street with him quietly enough and the officer made no attempt to disarm him. The sergeant, meeting Officer Kraft, stopped in front of the city hall.

The Governor's private secretary, Mr. Tompkins, went to see the mayor, but Mayor Sloan refused to allow anyone to stand the fellow's bond; he said that \$40 in cash would have to be put up before Newbold could be released. The mayor finally came down and passed near by. One of the officers says that he remarked: "There

goes the d—n scoundrel now. I intend to kill him." At any rate very shortly afterwards, the mayor being some distance away, Newbold suddenly whipped out a pistol. Before he could make use of it, it was wrenched out of his hand; the "nippers" were placed on him and the officers started to the station house with him amid considerable excitement. It is said that Newbold has threatened to kill both the mayor and the chief of police before he stops.

It was said at a latter hour last night that an effort would be made to have him released on habeas corpus by the Supreme Court before the early train leaves for Florence this morning. Such is the story as obtained, told plainly and without color.

A Little More About Cowpeas. By Director, R. J. Redding.

In Press Bulletin No. 7, published in April, a typographical error made me say, "It is decidedly the most profitable disposition of the crop to gather the ripe peas."

It should have been "It is decidedly the most profitable to convert the pea vines into hay; and that the next most profitable disposition of the crop is to gather the ripe peas." The context, however, agrees with this correction, and I would hardly notice it but for the fact that it was intended to refer to the subject in this bulletin in order to still further impress the results to the experiments in Bulletin No. 24. The conclusions reached as the result of that experiment are here repeated:

1. That the best disposition of a crop of field peas is to convert the vines into hay.

2. The next best is to permit the peas to ripen and gather them (or pasture them).

3. Mowing the vines and permitting them to lie on the surface of the ground, and then turning under the vines in August.

4. Turning the vines under green gave the poorest economic results.

(On request copies of Bulletin No. 24, which contains the full details of the experiment, will be sent free, to any farmer.) As the season is at hand for sowing cowpeas, especially after small grain, I wish to press the subject still farther. The following extracts are from Farmer's Bulletin No. 16, United States Department of Agriculture:

"It will thus be seen that by green manuring with leguminous crops it is possible to manure the soil with nitrogen from the air, a free and inexhaustible source, and thus avoid buying fertilizers containing much nitrogen. This greatly lessens the expense for commercial fertilizers for nitrogen is the most expensive element the farmer has to buy. As stated above it costs from 15 to 20 cents a pound, while potash and phosphoric acid cost only 5 to 7 cents or even less. Although grains, grasses, corn, cotton, root crops, tobacco, etc., can not use the nitrogen of the air, green manuring enables them to benefit by it indirectly. \* \* \*

Experiments have shown that cowpeas respond readily to applications of potash and phosphates and are able to derive their nitrogen very largely from the air. In as much as cowpeas are large gatherers of nitrogen, and also secure considerable amounts of potash and phosphoric acid through their extensive root system which reaches down to the subsoil, they have a high fertilizing value. How to get the greatest benefit from the fertilizing constituents of cowpeas is one of the problems on which the experiment stations are working. If the cowpeas are plowed under in the fall and the ground left bare until spring a large share of the nitrogen will be leached away. By sowing wheat or rye after the cowpeas are plowed under part of this loss may be avoided. If the vines are cut and allowed to lie on the ground during the winter the nitrogen is rapidly lost. In an experiment at the station in Alabama it was found that vines gathered in October had from 1.45 to 2.02 per cent, of nitrogen, while if left on the ground until January they had only about 0.07 per cent, i. e., they lost two thirds of their

most valuable fertilizing ingredient.

Experiments at the Louisiana station show that one acre of cowpeas, yielding 2,979.38 of organic matter, turned under gave to the soil 64.95 pounds of nitrogen, 20.89 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 110.56 pounds of potash, of which at least 8.34 pounds of nitrogen, 4.43 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 18.1 pounds of potash were furnished by the roots. Analysis made at the South Carolina station show that cowpea hay contains 1.42 per cent. of potash, 0.39 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 2.71 per cent of nitrogen. Cowpea roots contained 1.19 per cent. of potash, 0.28 per cent of potash 0.28 per cent of phosphoric acid and 0.94 per cent. after the crop was harvested contained 0.83 per cent, of potash, 0.26 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 1.35 per cent of nitrogen. Experiments elsewhere showed that the vines from a given area weighed six times as much as the roots, and were 8½ times as valuable for manure.

Cowpeas and melilotus have given good results as green manure on the canebrake lands of Alabama. "Before the land was sowed in melilotus and cowpeas it was not considered worth cultivating. This season (1890) it produced as fine a crop as the best lands of the station highly fertilized."

I wish to urge upon every farmer to sow cowpeas in every cornfield, and on all land that may be available between this date and July 1, and which is to be planted in corn, cotton or small grain. In the North and in England the practice is to sow wheat and other small grain on a "clover sod," as many express it; that is, after a crop of clover. In the south we may just as well sow small grain after a crop of cow peas. In this case it is advisable to sow peas in corn at the last plowing, pasture them off when ripe (or gather the peas) turn under the stubble in September and sow the small grain in October and November. Where the peas are sown in corn or wheat stubble, and it is not desired to sow in wheat or oats again, but rather to plant in cotton next season, a good practice is to convert the pea vines into hay, immediately turn under the stubble and harrow in two or four pecks of Georgia rye per acre. The rye will at once commence to feed on the decaying pea vines and other plant food left in the soil, and will hold it until January or February when the rye may be turned under in preparation for corn or cotton.

DELEON, TEXAS, July 23, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

GENTS—I've used nearly four bottles of P. P. P. I was afflicted from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. Your P. P. P. has cured difficulty of breathing and smothering, palpitation of the heart, and relieved me of all pain; one nostril was closed for ten years, now I can breathe through it readily.

I have not slept on either side for two years, in fact, dreaded to see night come, now I sleep soundly in any position all night.

I am 59 years old, but expect soon to be able to take hold of the plow handles. I feel proud I was lucky enough to get P. P. P., and I heartily recommend it to my friends and the public generally.

Yours respectfully, A. M. RAMSEY.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Comanche.

Before the undersigned authority on this day, personally appeared A. M. Ramsey, who after being duly sworn, says on oath that the foregoing statement made by him relative to the virtue of P. P. medicine is true.

A. M. RAMSEY. Sworn to and subscribed before me this, August 4th, 1891. J. M. LAMBERT, N. P., Comanche Co., Texas.

A Cyclopedia. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30.—A State special from Bennettsville, Marlborough county, says that a section four miles north of that town was visited by a cyclone at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. A number of tenant houses were destroyed. P. L. Breeden's gin house was blown down and his barn was moved but there was no loss of life.

The popular belief that May is an unlucky month for marriages dates from Roman times.

## IRISH BULLS.

In the seaport town of S— a retired ship captain, more renowned for nautical than literary attainments, being called upon to make a speech, prefaced his remarks thus:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have been, as many of you are aware, all over the world, and in many other parts."

An Irish gentleman crossed the road and thus accented a friend:

"How are you—I thought it was yourself, but I see it is your brother."

An Irish chiropodist announces on his cards that he has had the honor of removing corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe!

On a Palm Sunday, in a church not many miles from Dublin, the clergyman made the following announcement:

"On Thursday next, being Good Friday, the Holy Sacrament will be administered."

Irish Professor in Chemistry—The substance you see in this vial is the most deadly of all poisons. A single drop placed on the tongue of a cat is enough to kill the strongest man.

A lady, invited to a very recherche musical party, had met with an accident to her front teeth which there was no time to repair. She said:

"I will come, and as I shall not dare to open my mouth, you must tell your friends I am deaf and dumb, but appreciate music."

A young lieutenant going out to India with his regiment, writing home about the country, says:

"The climate is magnificent, but a lot of young fellows come out here and drink and eat and eat and drink, and die, and then write home and say it was the climate that did it."

A car driver in County Clare, asked by his fare the name of the horse in the baggage, answered:

"Honor."

"But these are not black, they are pink," objected the passenger. "Oh, yes, your honor," returned Pat, "but blackberries are always pink when they are green."

Mr. O'Bull—What is Mr. Murphy's address, Mike, my boy? Mike—Sure and I don't know, your Honor.

Mr O'Bull—Then write and ask him for it.

Patrick O'Donoghue, complainant in a Dublin police court, in respect of a violent assault having been committed on him, when asked if he had done or said anything to the defendant to account for it, exclaimed:

"No, yer Honor; I never lifted my hand to him nor said a word until he knocked me spachless!"

## Among The Clouds.

MURPHY, N. C., May 21.—The latest romantic marriage among the clouds, which occurred recently in the lower end of the county. G. W. McClure was married to Miss Lizzie Evans on the summit of the Unaka mountain, the highest in the county, which divides North Carolina and the county, which divides North Carolina and Tennessee. Just as the solemn words that made them one were being pronounced a fleecy cloud crept up the mountain side, enveloping the scene in phantasmagorical beauty. It was a scene long to be remembered by those present and is the first marriage on record as occurring among the clouds.

Early Use of the Word "Strike." Notes and Queries.

An early use of the word "strike" occurs in the London Chronicle for 1765. In the Sept. number of that year are numerous references to a great suspension of labor in the northern coalfield, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for a higher bounty before entering into their usual yearly "bonds."

In confirmation of Mr. Leaton-Blenkinsopp's statement at the last reference, it may be added that the strike is twice called a "stick." (London Chronicle, Oct. 8, 10.)

One Harriet Martineau's earliest pamphlets was a tract entitled "The Tendency of Strikes and Sticks to Produce Low Wages," published at Durham in 1834. The time-honored illustration of pro-

fitless labor, "carrying coals to Newcastle," probably received its first slap in the face during the strikes of 1765. A paragraph dated Newcastle, Sept. 28, in The London Chronicle, says: "Tis very remarkable that on Wednesday several pokes of coals were brought from Durham to this town by one of the common carriers, and sold on the sandhill for 9d. a poke, by which he cleared 6d. a poke."

Composition on Sawmills. Sawmills is very useful. If it was not for sawmills we wouldn't have no sawdust for to stuff our dolls. If I was a doll I would rather die than be stuffed with straw. Straw is very ticklesome when you hañt got anything else on yours inside. I know a good deal more about sawmills, but my paper is all gone.

The State Bank tax. Atlanta Journal.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who is both well informed and reliable, says that the movement for the repeal of the State bank tax has gained much strength in Congress recently. A careful count shows that one hundred and forty votes can be relied on for unconditional repeal.